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मानक

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IS 14640-1 (1998): Graphic Technology - Register Systems for Photographic Materials, Foils and Paper, Part 1: Three-pin in Systems [MED 25: Printing Machinery]



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Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक

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पन्नियों एवं कागज हेतु रजिस्टर प्रणाली

भाग 1 तीन पिन प्रणाली

Indian Standard

GRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY — REGISTER
SYSTEMS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC
MATERIALS, FOILS AND PAPER

PART 1 THREE-PIN SYSTEMS

ICS 37.100.20

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
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NEW DELHI 110002

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 1) which is identical with ISO 11084-1 : 1993 'Graphic technology — Register systems for photographic materials, foils and paper — Part 1: Three-pin systems' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendations of the Printing Machinery Sectional Committee and approval of the Heavy Mechanical Engineering Division Council .

The text of ISO standard has been approved for publication as Indian Standard without deviations. Certain terminology and conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In the adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards which are to be substituted in their place are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
ISO 286-1 : 1988 ISO system of limits and fits — Part 1: Bases of tolerances, deviations and fits	IS 919 (Part 1) : 1993 ISO system of limits and fits : Part 1 Bases of tolerances, deviations and fits	Identical
ISO 286-2 : 1988 ISO system of limits and fits — Part 2: Tables of standard tolerance grades and limit deviations for holes and shafts	IS 919 (Part 2) : 1993 ISO system of limits and fits : Part 2 Tables of standard tolerance grade and limit deviations for holes and shafts	do

In reporting the results of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2:1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'.

Indian Standard

GRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY — REGISTER SYSTEMS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, FOILS AND PAPER

PART 1 THREE-PIN SYSTEMS

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11084 specifies the positions and dimensions for the pins and holes of three-pin register systems to achieve accurate positioning of originals, separations and printing plates on press and prepress equipment.

This part of ISO 11084 is applicable to

- punched materials, e.g. photographic materials, foils and papers;
- machines and devices for punching the above materials;
- machines and devices using register systems.

It is not applicable to punched metallic materials.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 11084. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 11084 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 286-1:1988, *ISO system of limits and fits — Part 1: Bases of tolerances, deviations and fits.*

ISO 286-2:1988, *ISO system of limits and fits — Part 2: Tables of standard tolerance grades and limit deviations for holes and shafts.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 11084, the following definitions apply.

3.1 register system: An arrangement of pins and holes to achieve accurate positioning of originals, separations and printing plates on press and prepress equipment.

3.2 register: The accuracy by which the required position of the reproducible details in a sequence of operations is achieved, e.g. the overprinting of the single separated colours in colour printing.

3.3 register hole: A hole in the material designed to receive the register pin.

3.4 register pin: A stud, the longitudinal axis of which is normal to the surface, which receives the material to be registered and which, by means of the register holes, holds this material in a specified position.

3.5 register pin carrier: A base to which one or more register pins are fixed.

NOTE 1 Register pins may be fixed on a bar holding all the pins for the system, may be fixed on an individual basis or may be integral parts of the printing equipment.

4 Requirements

4.1 Arrangement of register holes and pins

The register system specified in this part of ISO 11084 is a three-pin system with a centre register

hole and one or more pairs of register holes arranged symmetrically about it along a centreline.

The dimensions between the centres of the register pin pairs and register hole pairs for punched materials of up to 500 mm width is shown in figure 1. For larger sizes, the dimensions between centres shall be further increased in increments of 200 mm.

Punching shall be effected at the margin of the material. The distance of the punching centreline from the edge of the material is not specified in this part of ISO 11084.

4.2 Register holes

4.2.1 Centre register hole

The centre register hole (see figure 2) serves to position the punched material in the direction of the punching centreline. It shall be arranged perpendicular to the punching centreline.

NOTE 2 A rectangular hole of 5 mm x 10 mm would meet the requirements of figure 2.

4.2.2 Pairs of register holes

The pairs of register holes (see figure 3) serve to position the punched material perpendicular to the punching centreline. They shall be arranged in the direction of the punching centreline.

NOTE 3 A rectangular hole of 5 mm x 10 mm would meet the requirements of figure 3.

4.3 Register pin

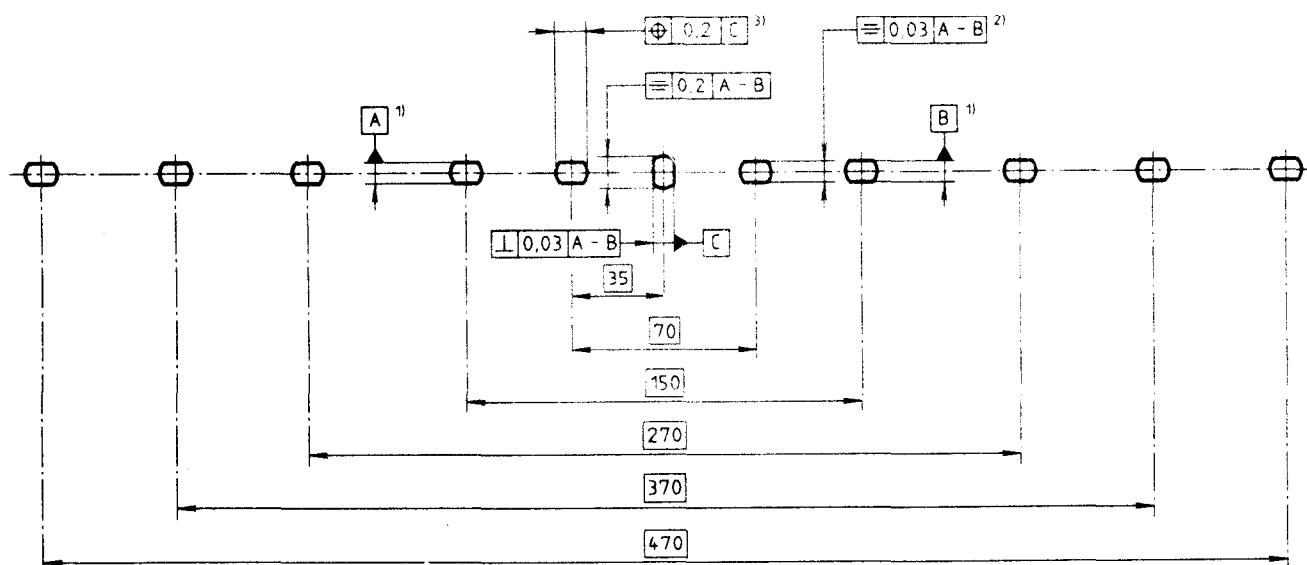
The cross-section of the base of a register pin shall take either of the forms shown in figure 4. For ease of use the pins may be rounded or tapered at the top. The height of the register pin is not specified in this part of ISO 11084.

NOTE 4 A rectangular pin could meet the requirements of figure 4.

4.4 Register pin carrier

The thickness of the material of the register pin carrier is not specified in this part of ISO 11084.

Dimensions in millimetres



1) The holes used for references A and B shall be selected as a function of the particular application.

2) This tolerance is only relevant where more than one register hole pair is used and then applies to all holes except reference holes A, B and C.

3) This tolerance applies for all holes except reference hole C.

Figure 1 — Arrangement register holes and register pins

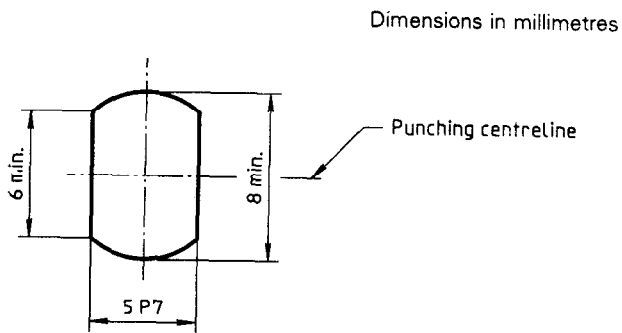


Figure 2 — Centre register hole

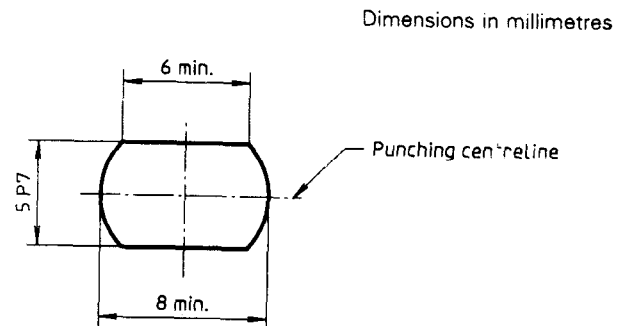


Figure 3 — Register hole

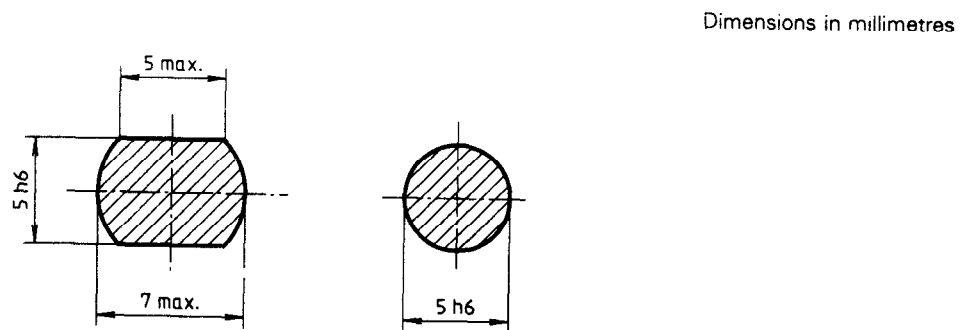


Figure 4 — Register pins

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Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Handbook' and 'Standards Monthly Additions'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc: No. HMD 25 (0073).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

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